Father was conscious most of the time in thes later days, was able to speak occasionally to us, and near the close I think he recognized the several members of the family."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

the several members of the family.

The visit of the President and Secretary Foster was quickly followed by calls from the Cost purster was quickly followed by calls from the Cost purster was quickly followed by calls from the Cost purster with the Cost purster was quickly followed by calls from the Cost purster was a few minutes and then went to the White House, where the Calinet assembled at 12:20. It remained in costion a few minutes only, during which time the Icilowing proclamation announcing the event was agreed upon and issued:

Eavenn Masses, Wasnesson, Jan. 27, 1893. It is my pamilidaty to announce to the people of the United States the death of Janes Gilleane hiating, which occurred in this cut today at 11 offices.

Der a full generalism this eminent citizen has eccupied as and integratial position in the hadron. His first public service was in the Legislature of his State. Afterward for fourteen years he was a member of the National House of Representative and was three times chosen its position of Secretary of the March of the position of Secretary of the position for the position of Secretary of the State of the position of the position from the Cabines and describe that the content of Fresident Sarfiel. After the basic describe the content to the position of Secretary of the March, 1880 he again became Secretary of the March, 1880 he again became Secretary of the secretary of the content of the problem until June, 1892.

Prace, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1882.

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an entire buildings throughout the United States the maintait fact shall be displayed at half staff, and that for a period of thirty days the Department of State be disped in recursive.

Bey the President, Beyramy Harrison, John W. Fosten, Sectionary of State.

OAR HILL CEMETERY TO BE HIS BURIAL PLACE. Up to a late hour this afternoon the remains of Mr. Hiante lay in the same position in which he expired. Death occurred in the front room of the southwest corner of the third floor, where the patient had been uninterruptedly confined since the beginning of the fatal illness. There was no crape on the door, and no indication that there has been anything unusual to mar the serenity of the household. It was stated by friends of the family that the funeral arrangements had been so far determined upon that the services would be held on Monday forenoon, and that the remains would be interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, a beautiful resting place of the dead, situated on the slopes of Rock Creek banks in Georgetown. Although Mr. Blaines name and fame are inseparably connected with the State of Maine, only one member of his family lies unfer its soil. His eldest son and daughter. Walker Blaine and Mrs. Coppinger, are interred in Oak Hill in a lot that Mr. Blaine himself selected and purchased three years ago. When the body of Walker Blaine lay in the house awaiting interment, Mr. Blaine, accompanied by a friend, walked over to Oak Hill and selected the lot. It is in the eastern part of the cemetery, half way down the terrace, on the western bank of the creek. The view from the plot is to the northeast, and within its range ile Sheridan Circle and Kalaroma Heights, the home of John Howard Payne, in one of the Chicago cemeteries. So that, aside from the national character of Mr. Blaine, which makes the national capital the most fitting resting place for his remains, it more than any other can be called the family burying place.

THE CASKET.

The undertaking establishment of Joseph Gawler has charge of the funeral arrangements, and this afternoon directions were received by the firm as to the casket. This will be very similar to the one in which the remains of Mrs. Harrison were taken to their final resting place. It will be plain and simple in appearance, devoid of any show or ostentation. It will have extension silver bar handles. The material used in the construction will be red cedar, which will be covered with black cioth, and on the inside the casket will be lined with full tufted white satin. The solid silver plate on the top will contain the following inscription:

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE, Born Jan. 31, 1830, Died Jan 27, 1803,

A public funeral was suggested, but the wishes of the family prevailed, and the ceremonies will be of a private nature. They will be held at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, where Mr. Blaine was a pewholder, on Monday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services.

Monday morning. Dr. Hamlin, who officiated at the funeral of Mrs. Harrison and her father, will conduct the services.

The funeral will be as unostentatious as it is possible to make it. Mr. Blaine had a great repugnance to public arhibition of sorrow, and in accordance with his often expressed opinion, Mrs. Blaine is determined to have a private funeral. She requested further that go official notice be taken of Mr. Blaine's death, which request was communicated to Secretary of State Foster in a note from Miss Hattle Blaine, conveying the information of the sad event. The Secretary, in conversation with Mrs. Blaine, pointed out that the custom of announcing the death of ex-members of the Cabinet would require official promulgation of the fact, but at Mrs. Blaine's earnest solicitation it was eventually arranged that no emblem of mourning, additional to that displayed at the State Department consequent upon the death of ex-President Hayes, should be placed on the State Department building, and that those mourning signs should be romoved at the expiration of thirty days, during which they will be displayed in accordance with the President's proclamation because of the death of Mr. Hayes.

MR. BLAINE RNEW HE WOULD NEVER RECOVER.

bers of the Cabinet would require official promulgation of the fact, but at Mrs. Blaine's earnest solicitation it was eventually arranged that no emblem of mourning, additional to that displayed at the State Department consequent upon the death of cat. President Hayes, should be placed on the State Department building, and that those mourning signs should be removed at the expiration of thirty days, during which they will be displayed in accordance with the President's proclamation because of the death of Mr. Hayes.

During Mr. Blaine's mrotracted sickness the physicians, acting under Mrs. Blaine's directions, have declined to state the cause and nature of his aliment, and not until after his death to-day were they permitted to unseal their lips. Their patient had been in a critical condition since early last fall, and for the past month has been in hourly danger of dying. No one was better aware of this fact than Mr. Blaine himself. Some time before the recent visit of Dr. Loomis, the New York expert, Mr. Blaine fold a friend that he understood fully the true nature of his sickness, and that he knew he would never be well again. Acting on this knowledge he talked over his private affairs with the members of his family, and prepared for the end. The first announcement that Mr. Blaine was a desperately ill man was on the day, nearly two years ago, when he was stricken down at his desk in the State Department. That was the beginning of the end, and from that day he has not been a well man. His malady was intensified by his domestic sorrows and political disappointments, which bent his frame and shortened his years. death to-day were they permitted to unseal their lips. Their patient had been in a critical condition since early last fall, and for the past month has been in hourly danger of dying. No one was better aware of this fact than Mr. Blaine himself. Some time before the recent visit of Dr. Loomis, the New York expert. Mr. Blaine told a friend that he understood fully the true nature of his sickness, and that he knew he would never be well again. Acting on this knowledge he talked over his private on this knowledge he talked over his private affairs with the members of his family, and prepared for the end. The first announcement that Mr. Blaine was a desperately ill man was on the day, nearly two years ago, when he was stricken down at his desk in the State Department. That was the beginning of the end, and from that day he has not been a well man. His maiady was intensified by his domestic sorrows and political disappointments, which bent his frame and shortened his years.

HE DID NOT DIE A CATHOLIC.

It has been persistently asserted during Mr. Blaine's long sickness that he had been reeeived into the communion of the Catholic Church, but there seems to be no warrant for this statement. When he first became seriously ill Mr. Blaine was visited by Dr. Hamilio of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, where the Blaine family have a pew, and at other times Cardinal Gibbons, an old friend, and Father "Tom" Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman and friend and relative of the Blaine's, siles saw the sick man. As far as can be learned, however. Mr. Blaine was not a member of the Catholic Church when he died.

Solfrow In Washington. HE DID NOT DIE A CATHOLIC.

member of the Catholic Church when he died.

Softwow In Washington.

Mr. Blaine's death has created a profound sorrow in Washington, where he had lived for nearly thirty years. His children were nearly all born here: this was the scene in his triumphs of political diplomacy and states manship, and Mr. Blaine constantly expressed his love for Washington and his desire to be buried here when his life should be ended. The whole city is in mourning to-day. Congress adjourned: distinguished men and women, including the President and his Cabinet. Instened to the house to express their sorrow; telegrams of sympathy poured in from all over the world, and the fact that Blaine was dead was discussed to the exclusion of all other topics. The social festivities of the capital now at their height, have been suddenly halted, and will not be resumed until after the remains of Mr. Blaine are laid away forever.

Mr. BLAINE'S WEALTH.

Secretary of War Elkins, who has been for many years one of Mr. Blaine's closest friends, said to The Sun reporter to-day:

"I believe Mr. Blaine has left his family in very comfortable circumstances. His estate is probably worth from \$700,000 to \$800,000. His leaves the house in which he died, and the house on Bupont circle, occupied recently by the Leiters of Chicago, both of which are painable pieces of projecty. Then he owned a Bouse at Har Harbor and the old Homestead in Augusta. In addition to these he owned about 1,000 acres of coni lands near Pittsburgh, which are worth perhaps \$800,000. hosides considerable stock and monds in the West Virginia and tentral Railer of Company, and also a large tract of valuable land in West Virginia. Notwithstanding his political activity he was a prudent intsiness man, and his investments were generally safe."

"Did Mr. Blaine ever tell you why he sent his resignation to the President on the President of the President, I left my office and went around to the inter Bepartment to see him. We discussed the subject in all its details. I cannot reveal linar onvorsation, but I can assure you that Mr. Blaine never intended that his name should go before the Convention."

"His Helender the Convention."

"His Helender to see him. We discussed the subject in all its details. I cannot reveal inter onvorsation, but I can assure you that Mr. Blaine a should go before the Convention."

"His Helender the Convention."

"His Helender the Convention of the Convention of Mr. Elkins. MIL BLAINE'S WEALTH.

WHY HE RESIGNED FROM THE CARINEY.

with the newdown From the Carling. A gentieman who was intimately associated with Mr. Blaine said:

"At 120 clock of the day Mr. Blaine sresignation was given out he had no idea of resigning from the Casinet. He had had a meeting on that day with the Canadian Commissioners on the Welland Canal guestion. It was said afterward that Mr. Blaine had resigned because he and John W. Forster got into a contraversy in the presence of the Canadians.

and Mr. Foster informed them that Mr. Blaine was misrepresenting the policy of the United States and the wishes of the President. That is absolutely false. Mr. Blaine himself at the meeting of the Commissioners informed them that it was useless for them to talk about the matter any further, that they had simply get to surrender their claims and to treat American vessels just the game as they treated Canadian vessels or they need go no further. Mr. Foster agreed with Mr. Blaine, and they walked home arm in arm. They were then and had been ever since good friends.

When Mr. Blaine reached home he found that some one had marked a lot of interviews which had been telegraphed from Minneapolis and printed in several papers. Thus accused Mr. Blaine with befraying the President and with using his place in the Cabinat as a cover for a conspiracy to defeat the Bresident and secure the nomination. The interviews wound up by declaring that if Mr. Blaine was an honorable man he would have resigned from the Cabinet. Under the heat of indignation over these interviews. Mr. Blaine wrote his resignation, and he has since told his friends that there were never but two occasions of difference between himself and the President, and that they had been fully explained and satisfactorily settled.

BLAINE'S LATERBAY ASPIRATIONS.

Immediately after his resignation from the Cabinet of the President last summer. Mr.

Rev. Teunis S. Hamiin, D. D., at the house.
Only members of the family and their intimate friends will be present. Immediately
thereafter the body will be borne to the Church
of the Covenant. Here also the services will
be of the simplest character, consisting of the
reading of the Presbyterian burish ritual and
prayer by Dr. Hamiis. There will be no music,
save that of the organ, which will be played by
Mr. Walter Damrosch, the dead man's son-inlaw. Seats in the church will be reserved for
the President, Viee-President, members of the
Cabinet and their families, members of the
Cabinet and their families, members of the
diplomatic corps, and the friends of the deceased. These reservations will nearly exhaust the seating accommodations of the
building.
From the church the cortége will move to
Oak Hill Cemetery, where interment will take
place. There will be twelve pall bearers aelected from among Mr. Blaine's personal and
official friends. Naturally the larger portion
will be from the racks of official life. They
will be announced to-morrow.

The arrangements for the funeral were communicated this evening to President Harrison
and to Baron Fava, dean of the diplomatic
corps.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

President, and that they had been fully explained and satisfactorily settled.

BLAINE'S LITERARY ASPTRATIONS.

Immediately after his resignation from the Cabinet of the President last summer, Mr. Blaine went to Bar Harbor, where he might recuperate his health and at the same time mature those plans about which he had indicated by the family came from men of both mature those plans about which he had indicated by the family came from men of both political parties. Among the number were political parties. Among the number were messages from Gov. Horace Boise of Iowa, Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island, Gov.



ways been of a literary character, and his ability in that direction is evidenced by the scholarly style and finish of his "Twenty Years of Congress." It was Mr. Biaine's intention to have followed this up with a commentary on the political history of the country since the period covered by his first work and to bring his work up to date. It had been also arranged that he would write the introduction for a book Father Tom Sherman intended to have published on the career of his father, Gen. Sherman.

Mr. Blaine's stay in Washington this winter was an enforced one. He had intended to pass the winter in Pasadena, Cal. He had made all his arrangements to go to California, and wrote to Mr. Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune, who had a house at Pasadena, to secure quarters for him. Mr. Medill rented a house for him near the one he himself owned, and it lay for some time awaiting Mr. Blaine's arrival. Mr. Blaine was taken ill, and the doctors advised against his making the trip. In the mean time Mr. Medill's home burned to the ground, and he moved into the house had hired for Mr. Blaine.

HIS LAST CANDIDACY FOR PRESIDENT.



SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE-1800.75. speaker of the House 1837-75, quiet literary work. Long argument falled to shake his determination at that time, and his subsequent action in allowing his name to come before the Convention was ascribed by his friends who knew him best as an evidence that his indomitable will had fallen before the limitious inroads of the fatal disease which was then grawing at his vitals."

was then grawing at his vitals."

SORROW OF THE DIFLOMATIC CORPS.

The death of Mr. Blaine occasioned grent regret among the members of the diplomatic corps at the capital, with nearly all of whom his relations were quite intimate. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, dean of the corps, said:
"Personally, the death of Mr. Blaine is a great affliction. He was in office as Secretary of State when I reached Washington nearly thirteen years ago, and went with me to the President when I presented my credentials. Since then our relations have been very pleasant. The loss to the country of one of its greatest men I can appreciate, and I desire to express the sorrow, not only of myself, but of all my associates in the diplomatic college over the said event which has so afflicted your country."

over the sad event which has so amicted your country."

Mr. Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister, who was with Baron Fava when the reporter saw him, gave his concurrence to the expressions of sorrow, and said that the mombers of the distomatic corps would desire to manifest in the most pronounced manner their appreciation of the worth of the dead stateman, and would take part as a body in his funeral if it were a public ceremonial, asthey understood it would be.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The funeral will take place on Monday next, and the details of the service so far as arranged are as follows:

At 11 o'clock prayer will be effected by the

Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Gov. Roswell P. Flower of New York, Gov. Patterson of Pennsylvania, Gov. Crounse of Nebraska, and Gov. Henry Cleaves of Maine.

Grover Cleveland telegraphed as follows: "His brilliant statesmanship will always be an inspiration to the nation he has served so long and so well. Permit me to extend my sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband."

Thomas C. Platt was in Washington to-day. He came down here to attend to some private department business, and while here he heard that the man whose cause he had chambioned at Minneapolis was dead. When a reporter of THE SUN met Mr. Platt he was about to take the train back to New York. After expressing his profound sorrow at the death of Mr. Blaine he said that he intended to pay an humble



THE BLAINE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. ld not undertake to do it in an off-hand interview.
"When I get back to New York." he said. "I will prepare a statement and give it to the press." Mr. Platt said he did not call at the Blaine residence to-day.

MR. BLAINE'S CAREER.

His Course as Congressman, Senator, in the Cabinet, and in Private Life.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Jan. 31, 1830, so that he was far from an old man at his death. On his father's side he came of old American stock, his grandfather, Col. Ephraim Blaine, having been a Commissary-General in the Continental army. Mr. Blaine's father, also named Ephraim, was an imperious man, but his mother, a Gillespie, was a gentle, kindly woman, and one with a strong mental endowment and literary inclinations. The father saw much more in the future statesman than the boy recognized in himself, and he was taught by private tutors till he was 12 years old, and then sent to the home of Thomas Ewing, a distinguished man at that time, to be fitted for college with young Thomas Ewing, his cousin. He was sent to Washing-ton College, near his early home. It is told of him that while there he committed to memory "Cushing's Manual" in a few hours, and thereby became President of the college debating society. In later life he complained of having no quoting memory, though of all the men in public life in this country he had the most remarkable memory for names and faces, for historical and reminiscent fact, and for dates. He could remember a speech after he had prepared it, as Garfield, Conkling, and Seward could, also. lie is said to have desired to go West, and in

all his after life he was most popular there, but he did not go. His wife dissuaded him. On leaving college he become a teacher in a military school at Blue Lick Springs. Ky., and there, when 18 years old, he met and married llarriet Stanwood. a school teacher from Maine. He and she went to Philadelphia, where he became a teacher in a blind asylum. She became homesick and induced him to go to Maine with the few hundred dollars they

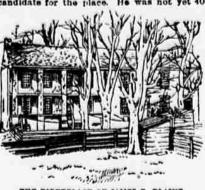


the house at augusta.

In Augusta he became half owner and editor of the weekly Kennebec Journal, which he ran in the interest of the then young liepublican party. Two years later he became a delegate to the first National Convention of his party—the only one he ever attended. After the Convention he took the stump and created a very favorable and great impression as an orator. He became assistant to the editor of the Foculand Advertises at \$1,200 a year. In a short time he returned to the Kennebec paper and was elected to the Legislature. He was resisted and became Speaker, and in a short time became a power in Maine polities.

In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Augusta district. The war was on and he had THE HOUSE AT AUGUSTA.

been drafted and had procured a substitute. In Congress he at once became conspicuous as a debater and as a man with the courage to voice his disagreements with the leaders of his party. His opposition to the most radical war measures helped to spread his fame. When Colfax became Vice-President with Grant Mr. Blaine, in 1949, succeeded him as Speaker of the House, being nominated by acclamation, though Henry L. Dawes was a candidate for the place. He was not yet 40



THE BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF JAMES G. BLAINE.

when he thus developed into a national figure.

He was twice rediected Speaker, but in 1874

"tidal wave" put the Democrats in the majority and Blaine became the leader of the minority in the House of Representatives. Before that he had shown himself among the first of the Republicans who understood that the war had ended. He had onposed Thaddeus Stevens's Reconstruction bill, entailing military government throughout the South for a period the end of which no man could arrive at from the provisions of the measure. He moved an amendment providing for the removal of the troops when the States gave proof of ability to reinstate republican government, and his amendment, little changed was adopted. He at first voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. His relation toward the South changed almost diametrically once the Democrats were in power in the body of which he was a member.

There is no doubt that he longed and planned to get the nomination for Irresident after if not while he was Speaker. With the approach of the Convention preceding the illiated campaign of 1876, the political opposition came from the leaders in the Sonate. Conkling stood as the choice of New York. Martin as that of Indiana, and Simon Cameron was controlling the Pennsylvania delegation for Hartranit. In Ohio, Hayes, who got the prize was another favorite son. These competitors were as nothing in his way compared with the bar his enemies were to put up in the form of the most gigantic scandal in public life in our day. This was what has been best known as "The Mulligan Letters Scandal." It was evident that he had taken \$34.000 from the treasury of the Union Pacific Railway. It was evident that the investigation was almed at Mr. Blaine and twas soon made public that a long business correspondence between Warren Fisher of Boston and Mr. Blaine as Speaker had fallen into the hands of James Mulligan, a man who, in 1881, had acted as private saintent of the investigating committee for the proposition, and



THE OLD KENNERG JOURNAL OFFICE.

Pleaded with him with agony in bis voice for the return of those letters. "He wanted to see these letters I had. I declined to let him see them. He almost prayed with me. I might say he want on his knees and implored me to think of his six children and his wife, and said that if the committee should get hold of these communications it would should not give them to him. He asked me if I would promise me on the word of a gentleman to return them to me. I did let him read them. I said I would is he would promise me on the word of a gentleman to return them to me. I did let him read them. I said I would it had to he would grow the several property of the several pr

of them men who had not before revealed themselves in that capacity—predicted his ruin.

On the next day he submitted a statement from the lawyers he had named that the Mulligan letters had no bearing on the subject under investigation. But the scandal would not down. It was evident that Mr. Blaine could not get the nomination for Fresident unless he flanked his enemies. He determined upon the most audacious and dramatic act of his life, and on June 5 he rose in his place in the House, holding the notorious letters in his hand, and began to speak.

In the course of his speech he said he had defied the power of the House to take those letters from him, and he still, with all respect for it, but with a knowledge of its power, continued to dety it. Then he said: But I am now to show these letters. I thank God Almighty that I am not ashamed to show them.

The letters which Mr. Blaine read, which were then regarded and have always been regarded as containing the most damaging suggestions, are those which are printed below. The public was never fully convinced that Mr. Blaine in this correspondence did not indicate such relations between himself as a public man and the railway corporation as wore, to say the least, reprehensible.

[Personal!]

Avoista, Maine, Oct. 4, 1869.

My Date Six: I appear to be week himself as a public man and the railway corporation as wore, to say the least, reprehensible.

[Personal!]

It was on the last again of the session. When the bill relevant the last gession of congress.

It was on the last neglection for the session when the last gession is a scheme place was than and the tonly as a scheme and scheme the session of the session. When the bill regarded man, the relations to the relations to the relations to the relations as a scheme and scheme the session of the session was the last well. The power was than and the looky in the Fremont History had been always to provail it becomes an about the last well. The power was than and the looky in the session had been as a scheme and action t

tion. That was all. Yours.

W. Fisher, Jr.

My Dram Mn. Pishen: Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expectly desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat salide remarked in the state of Mr. Laidwell dispendent as the life in the suggestion of a somewhat salide remarked in the state of the salide of the sal

My Dran Mn. Fissur: I answered you very hastily last evening, as you said you wished an immediate reply; an I perhaps in my hurry I did not make myself rully understood.

You have been for some time laboring under a totally erroneous impression in regard to my results in the And have been for some time taboring under a coasing erromeous impression in regard to my results in the Fort Smith matter. The sales of bonds which you apoke of my making, and which you seem to have thought were controlly otherwise. I did not have the me ney in my passession forty-eight hours, but paid it over directly to the parties, whom I tried by every means in my power to protect from less. I am very size that you have sittle less of the labore, the least, the efforts, and the arceities I have made within the past year to save those innocent persons, who invested on my tequest, from prepnal less.

* With very kind regards to Mrs. Fisher, I am yourstray. U. Gendaental.)
W. Fisher. E. (Condaental.)
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1876.
Mr Dean Mr. Fisher. For ean do me a very great favor, and I know that it will give you pleasure to do, just as I would do for you under similar circumstances. Certain persons and papers are trying to throw med at me, to induce my candidacy before the Cincinnati Convention, and you may observe they are trying it in connection with the Little Rock and Fort similar matter.

frying it in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter,
I want you've send me a letter, such as the enclosed draft. You will receive this to-morrow, Monday evening, and it will be a favor I shall never torget if you will at once write me the letter and mail it to me the same evening.
The letter is strettly true. It is henorable to you and the letter is strettly true. It is henorable to you are.
Resard this letter as a strictly confidential. Do not show it to any one. The draft is in the hands of my clerk, who is as trustworthy as any man can be. If you can't get the letter written in season for the 9 o'clock mail in New York, please becure to mail it Turaday morning. But if possible I pray you to get it in the 9 o'clock mail Monuay evening. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerety.

(Surn This Letter.)

The draft was as follows:

The draft was as follows: The Hem. James G. Roine, Wishington, D. C.

Bran Sun: I observe that certain uswapapers are
making, or rather instituting, the about charge
that you own or had owned \$150,000 of the
little Rock and Fort Smith Balirand bonds,
and that you had in some way obtained them



THE HOUSE AT BAR HARBOR.

as a gratuity. The enterprise of building the lattic Rock and Fort Smith Hailroad was undertaken in 1809 by a company of Boston gentlemen, of whom I was myself one. The bonds of the company were put on the market in this city on what were considered very advantageous terms to the purchaser. The bonds were sold by myself, you became the purchaser or about \$30,000 of the honds on precisely the same terms that everybody received, raving for them in installments running over a considerable period, just as other did. The transaction was perfectly open and there was no more reason for secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure that you need to more reason for secrecy in regard to it than if you had been buying flour or sugar. I am sure that no one received bonds under any other terms. When the road got into financial difficulties and jost fed upon you, you said rotained your bounds and you for company in 1874 exchanging them for stock and bonds of the new company. You acquired also some demands against the company, by reason of your having joined with others in raising money when the company was in pressing need. For the recovery of that money proceedings are now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Arkansas, to which you are openly a party of record. Concealment of the investment and everything connected with it would have been easy had concealment been desirable, but your action in the whole matter was as open and fair as the day. When the original enterprise failed I know with what integrity and nerve you met it. Veara have clapsed since then, It seems rather hard at this inte day to be compelled to meet a slander in a matter where your conduct was in the highest degree honorable and straightforward. You may use this letter in any way that will be of service to you. Very sincertely yours. W. L., Jr.



tution of the Cabinet inevitable. Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, and Blaine reflied from the Cabinet, saying that he felt like a schoolboy going on a vacation.

For a year or two Mr. Blaine frequented the Congressional library, and then began the writing of his "Twenty Years of Congress." He wrote for recreation and as a historian, and was surprised at the sale the book had. It is said that he got nearly a quarter of a million of dollars from it. Before he had finished it, however, he succeeded at last in being nominated, in 1884, for the Presidency.

His campaigning tour thereafter was eminently successful until he was misled into going to New York, city. There he was lettrayed by Burchard with the unfortunate alliteration of "Bun, Bonnanism, and he belian," words which Mr. Blaine said he did not hear until the next day, when it was too late to repudiate them. But it was a combination of accidents which caused his defening the narrow margin of 1,047 vetes in New York State.

When the news of his defeat reached him he THE ANCIENT SEWARD MANSION.

notifie to the Franch the bear, such the Arkanas min her gone beart of the sender with claim a samentame, the wools that would have solve on the tatle and in the wools that would have solve on the tatle and in the wools that would have solve on the tatle and in the wools that would have solve on the tatle and it was any the condition under the relation of accordants which cannot have been accordant to the had not southern to do not be the had not southern to do not write another listory of congress, and possible the point that the had not southern to the had not not the had

Hood's · Cures

Marvellous, but True

Mrs. M. E. Wilson

"For three years I had rheumatism, and

last December was taken with the grip. Three physicians said recovery was doubtful. An

abscess gathered in my head and discharged from the ears. I was very ill for six weeks. I pecame Deaf and also Blind. I lost all my

and prepared for death. But I thought I would

try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had taken two pottles I began to recover my sight and hearing. The abscess, after discharging 6 weeks, healed up; my appetite returned, and I gradu-

ally gained strenth and health. I can now See and Hear Well, do my own work, and attend to my business."-Mrs. M. E. WILSON,

Mood's Pills cure Constitution by restoring the

Estimate of His Life and Traits by George Alfred Townsend.

Within the life of Blaine. Garfield's and, to its civil extent. Harrison's life were contained.

Here was a teacher by original choice, an editor by alternation, a politician by race, and, all put together, a literary man, at the mercy of a great people and continent, their devotion and their desertion alike making attritions

upon his affectionate, wilful, gifted constitu-

Worn out was the name of his disease. Whatever other attacks he had, none of them an-

pears to have killed him, but he died of the

public career and of the populace while still several years short of his allotted life, but not

He ended the period Seward and Stevens be-

gan, the Whig or Middle State succession to the issues which survived Monroe, Adams, and

Jackson. He was born at Jackson's time of power, was a young political observer and

choolboy when Van Buren was defeated by

vania which stretched from the Susquehanna to the Ohio, and who was also purveyor of sup-

plies to Washington's army as it lay in the derseys and on the Hudson, with the sea closed before it and no granary behind, but the Irish and German valleys from the mouth of the Lebigh to the Potomac. There was in

short of the fulfillment of times.

courage. Made My Will

Kood's SATSA-

310 Apple Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Deaf and Blind, Caused by the Grip BRADLEY WAGONS. and an Abscess.

AMERICAN DISTRICT MESS ENGER Office (where the charges will be the same as those a the main office).

Handy Wagens in paint and natural woods hanned Buggies, with four styles of bodies and the sector riding spring ever invented; Surreys, Extension tops and Buggies: Two wheelers that are abolutely free from horse motion; Road Caristhat are made to carry

Morges, Entringes, &c.

YOU MAY LRAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST.

square brick house where Blaine was born was given up soon for a smaller brick, and next for a plain frame house, and when a lad he went pricing butter and household supplies for his mother at the big, double-bluffed town across the river, with its levee like New Orleans.

Canals and railroads paralleled the national road. Mr. Blaine's father asked to be elected prothonotary, or orphans' court clerk, that he night move away and educate his children at the academic town of Washington, twenty-four miles to the west and half way to Wheeling. There he died of a stomach destroyed by his old style of hospitality.

BLAINE'S MOTHER.

His gentle widow, one of the lew well-reared Catholics in that Scotch-Irish society, lived on some time and attended the Catholic church at Brownsville, where Blaine, after he became a notable man, reared her monument in the Catholic graveyard, with the monogram she

loved to bow and cross herself to: "I. H. S.,
Jesus, the Saviour of men."

She was not only the mother of Blaine, but
the mother of all his literary and lovely traits. No bigot, her sons Protestant, her daughter Catholic, she knew what it was to spend a whole life in a misunderstood minority among those Scotch-Irish of the Londonderry tradi-

those Scotch-Irish of the Londonderry traditions. Her cousin. I think it was, who married Thomas Ewing of Lancaster. Ohio, perhaps the ablest man Ohio has produced—that
George Pendleton said to me.
The Ewings were of the north Irish root and
branch, and Thomas Ewing's life, by his
Catholic wife, was in a sense that of Mr.
Blaine's father. Ewing was their great relative and member of the Cabinet when Blaine
was fourteen years old, the father-in-law of
Tecumseh Sherman, the West Pointer.
Blaine as a boy went over to Lancaster to
see his great connection, and perhaps attended
school awhile there. He was second or third
cousin, I think, to Miss Ewing. the late Mrs.
Sherman, who, as a Catholic, put in the ScotchIrish perfuncity of her father to see that the
Church obtained dominion and converts. Yet
the Ewings get from their Gilfesple mother
their winning, finer traits. They also divided,
boys generally Protestant, girls Catholic.
This dual religious tradition bred toleration
in Blaine. He could see into both natures, and
knew how all of religious difference is moonshine in the heart. His wisdom and suavity
and fear of injuring sensitive feelings led back
to his inoffensive sect-suspected mother.

LET LOOSE.

LET LOOSE.

Not till 1858, at 38, did Blaine's political career open out by the ice-bound Kennebea. He knew the continent more than the men of Maine. He was in the Maine Legislature be-Grant's advent as the Wellesley of the West

Baving been Speaker of the Maine Legislature. Blaine came to Congress the same year with Garfield, 1862, and there stayed till 1876 -from 32 to 40. From 1859, the year Grant became Presi-

he knew they would be spared the struggles which were his lot. Mrs. Blaine always exercised remarkable control over her husband, and he felt that the sweetest joy of his life was to give her who had been his companion almost from his boyhood joy and content. But a whirlwind of adversity and a culmination of distressing personal sorrow overwhelmed him at a time when the years were getting ripe with him. Bereft of his brother and sister, the propupon which he leaned, his noble son, taken from him of a sudden and when he most needed him, a beloved daughter carried away before the flowers had begun to blessem upon the grave of the son, another son snatched from him as by instant accident, and his remaining son bringing his name in scandal before the world, what irony of fate was it that heaped all these miseries upon the head of the man who in his time was, if not the most, at least the best beloved American? dent, till the centennial year, he was Speaker.

dent, till the centenrial year, he was Speaker. In 1876 he was appointed to the Senate to succeed Lot Morril, resigned, and was then elected.

He received 351 votes when 384 nominated flayes, and he had 284 votes four years later when Grant had 366.

He was then, in 1884, nominated, and in 1885 controlled the Convention for Harrison's ultimate advantage, and, in 1882, resigned from Harrison's Cabinet while Harrison was foreing the nomination again. He supported Harrison and both closed their careers together.

FIRST INSIGHT INTO BLAINE.

In the year 1840, or that winter, soon after Blaine became Speaker, I said to him in the presence of several others, at a party he gave to the Washington correspondents, that I would like to write a sketch of his previous life. He replied that he did not care about it. I was therefore surprised at an early hour the like a lesser within a larger drawer. Each re-ceived the Presidential nomination from Blaine and his following. In the Cabinet of each he was what Cardinal Mendoza was following day, Sunday, to receive his name as my door, and he came up stairs and said that he would like to accept the tender I had made, and thereupon in my workroom took down an named after Ferdinand and Isabella. "the third King in Spain."

It has fallen to the lot of few men to have been so well and widely beloved and so flercely atlas and pointed out Brownsville.

The little incident, I think, was some key to

been so well and widely beloved and so fiercely pursued. He corresponds in these particulars to Baleigh, Alexander Hamilton, Clay, and Stephen A. Douglas, and to Mary, Queen of Scots, for there were elements of beauty and femininity as well as of strength in Mr. Blaine. He had the warm impulses, the warm brain, the buoyant yet suffering temperament, and the buoyant yet suffering temperament, and the instant nervous organization which powerfully attract and finally wear themselves out by the quick ebb and flow of public life.

BEALLY A SCHOOL TEACHEE.

The little incident, I think, was some key to his nature. He denied before strangers whas he accepted in private, or, rather, had an indecision which became an infirmity. He was then hardly forty yearsold, and locked like an Irish hunter. His high-planted thighs reared him, stag-like, up, and his eyes were of a round shape and protuberant, so that he seemed to look out of the side of his face and to throw his spine back, as if far-sighted. Such a pair of eyes are soldom seen in public life, and most often are seen with students. They were bright, rich eyes, but conveyed to the notion of some mental eccentricity.

BEALLY A SCHOOL TEACHEE. me the notion of some mental eccentricity.

He was then already growing gray. I put him down at that interview as a man shy and bashful in spite of his forced or assumed aggressiveness, and I think now that his errors never were of the heart, but of the nerves.

He consulted his decisions after he should have locked them up and thrown away the key. His alleged duplicity was only doubtininess; he became alternately the victim of his buoyant and desponding pature.

To look upon his was not a harmonious nor symmetrical visage hor head. His countenance at repose was a mixture of the challenger and the disturbed one, as if to say, "Who knocks there?" But the Celtic admixture in him brought such softness and courtesy that in intercourse, especially where several were present, he seemed to be a whole party, a harp and a bard.

BLAINE'S DUALITY.

BLAINE'S DUALITY.

Books, after all, were his chief promoters. Teaching and country editor life had settled his original character, and to them he returnschoolboy when Van Buren was defeated by Harrison, was the son of a local gentleman and county officeholder, and became a voter when the Whigs defeated the low tariff and the Polk. Dallas, and Calhoun combination after the Mexican war.

Near that time Blaine went to the vicinity of Honry Clay's home to be a teacher in a Kontucky academy. His own native homes in southwestern Fennsylvania were on the stage road built by the United States, and passing through Brownsyllie and "Little Washington" to the opulent west of Ohio. At the intiter place he had the benefit of a yood country coliege. About the time the Democracy again prevailed, through the compromise measures of 1852, and elected Fierce, and headed its cabinet with Marcy, young Blaine made his escend plagrinage and came East, first to Philadelphia, and finally to Maine, following the lead of his wife, who was returning home from her school-teaching romance.

He, the penniless last scion of a family once landed, efficial, and rich, took the route of his necessities to the far kennebec liver, led as it were into Expyt by his babe and its mother, like Joseph of old.

Alithis is homely and pathetic. It accounts for Blaine as A man of humility, of anxiety, and of the people. His wife's influence has always been strong with him. His mother's was so before that.

HIS DESCENT. ed. like Baleigh and Bolingbroke, after the shipwrecks of politics. Of contemporary statesmen I think he was like Disraeli nearer than any other. The polemical strain in Gladstone he never revealed, for religion was his steady enemy, and caused him, perhaps, to miss the Presidency. As the narrow and in-sinuating kirk would not trust the Queen of Scots any more than her closet priests would release their irritating foreclosure upon her. so Blaine was pulled in twain between Catho-lies and Protestants, his cousin, Mrs. Sherman, and Parson Burchard.

At his dying bed the prying, gaping provincial wizards and witches eavesdropped to know if he perished by this "communion" or that. Old Henry of Navarre, whom Biaine fairly resembled in height, port, heard, and plume of battle, joined both their churches. satisfied none of them, and was finally waylaid by a deranged fanatic, as Guiteau, the equally "inspired" one, as he said, did

like Joseph of old.

All this is homely and pathetic. It accounts for Blaine as a man of humility, of anxiety, and of the people. His wife's influence has always been strong with him. His mother's was been strong with him and the country to Grant.

The public inheritance he came by through his great-grandfather. High Sheriff of old
Mother Cumberland, the county of Pennsyl
Whether Cumberland, the county of Pennsyl
Grant.

It was not Conking who was his rival but Grant.

It was not Conkling who was his rival but Grant.
They arrived on the scene of action at Washington together, President and Speaker by the same momentum.
Colfax going on the ticket with Grant led to the Speakers in failing from Colfax to Biains.
As the Speaker, Biaine raised himself to that tower in Congress through his influence over the venng members by which he was the choice of the party undoubtedly, and of the Convention, too, to become timus's successor.
These two men did not like each other. Biains had a reporting tongue, having once been a reporter, and every waggish thing he said about Grant was carried by the servitors of Conkling and other candidates to Grant, and made the most of.
Grant, indeed, was the unknown, the millitary quantity, dropped into the current of politics like a great stump or rock, behind which the waters rose and altered their chance. He was what Jackson and Taylor had been earlier, the "man on horseback." After Chase, Greeley, and others had drowned them-

THE STANDARD 39 W 14TH ST. FOLDING BED